

Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed**1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:**

CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations) Software Suite

1.2. Summary description of the data:

CAMEO is the umbrella name for a system of software applications used widely to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies. All of the programs in the suite work interactively to share and display critical information in a timely fashion; the programs can also be used individually. ALOHA (Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres) is a hazard modeling tool used to evaluate the atmospheric dispersion of hazardous chemical vapors, as well as some fires and explosions. ALOHA prompts the user to enter basic scenario information (such as weather conditions and details about how the chemical is escaping), and ALOHA will create a threat zone estimate of the area where a hazard (such as toxicity or thermal radiation) has exceeded a user-specified Level of Concern (LOC). CAMEO is a database application (with eight modules) designed to assist with the data management requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). CAMEO Chemicals features an extensive database of chemical datasheets that provide critical response information, including physical properties, health hazards, air and water hazards, and recommendations for firefighting, first aid, and spill response. Additionally, it also has a reactivity prediction tool that can be used to estimate what hazards (such as explosions or chemical fires) could occur if chemicals were to mix together. MARPLOT (Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks) is a mapping program; users can quickly view and modify maps, and they can create their own objects to place on the maps. ALOHA threat zones can be displayed on a map in MARPLOT, and objects on the map (such as facilities) can be linked to related records in the CAMEO program. Tier2 Submit is an adjunct program in the suite, which allows users to complete EPCRA Tier II forms electronically. The facility, chemical inventory, and contact information entered into Tier2 Submit can also be imported into the corresponding modules in CAMEO.

1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?

Ongoing series of measurements

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

1982 to Present

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -180, E: 180, N: 90, S: -90

1.6. Type(s) of data:

(e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)

1.7. Data collection method(s):

(e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)

1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:

1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:

2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)

2.1. Name:

CAMEO Project Lead

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

Office of Response and Restoration

2.4. E-mail address:

orr.cameo@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:

3. Responsible Party for Data Management

Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:

CAMEO Project Lead

3.2. Title:

Data Steward

4. Resources

Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?**4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):****5. Data Lineage and Quality**

NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly accessible

(describe or provide URL of description):

Process Steps:

- 2014-01-01 00:00:00 - During a chemical incident, users can combine the programs in the CAMEO suite to identify and learn about the chemical, model the release in ALOHA (if applicable), display the threat zones in MARPLOT, estimate potential population impacts in MARPLOT, and use the MARPLOT map to quickly identify locations that may be impacted by the incident and access any linked information on those locations in the CAMEO program. The CAMEO Chemicals database contains over 5,000 chemical datasheets and over 2,000 UN/NA datasheets. Users can search for datasheets using names, identification numbers, and other data fields to identify unknown substances during an incident. Once a chemical is identified, CAMEO Chemicals provides firefighting and spill response recommendations, physical properties, health hazards, and first aid guidance. Users also can use CAMEO Chemicals to predict potential reactivity between two or more chemicals, if they are mixed together. If the chemical is an air dispersion or flammable hazard, users may be able to use the ALOHA hazard model to predict the threat zone for a chemical release. (Not all substances in the CAMEO Chemicals database can be modeled in ALOHA.) ALOHA outputs include the threat zone picture (representing the area where a hazard is predicted to exceed a user-specified Level of Concern at some point after the release begins), a source strength graph (either the rate at which the chemical enters the atmosphere or the burn rate, depending on the scenario), the threat point picture or text (describing the hazard at a particular location of concern), and the text summary screen that summarizes the data inputs and ALOHA's calculations. Users can display the ALOHA threat zone and threat point on a map in MARPLOT. Users can add information to MARPLOT maps, such as the locations of facilities storing hazardous materials and populations of special concern. Users can also link those objects to records in the CAMEO program to store more information about these locations (such as addresses, hours of opening, and phone numbers for emergency contacts).

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other

plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

6. Data Documentation

The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?

No

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:

Missing/invalid information:

- 1.6. Type(s) of data
- 1.7. Data collection method(s)
- 4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?
- 4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management
- 5.2. Quality control procedures employed
- 7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?
- 7.1.1. If data are not available or has limitations, has a Waiver been filed?
- 7.1.2. If there are limitations to data access, describe how data are protected
- 7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination
- 8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location
- 8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility
- 8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:

NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:

6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:

<https://inport.nmfs.noaa.gov/inport/item/40637>

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata

(describe or provide URL of description):

Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NMFS Data Documentation Procedural Directive: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/op/pds/documents/04/111/04-111-01.pdf>

7. Data Access

NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is

explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected from unauthorized access or disclosure:

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

Office of Response and Restoration

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

<http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/cameosuite>

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

The desktop programs in the CAMEO software suite must be downloaded and installed individually.;

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:

8. Data Preservation and Protection

The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:

(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:

8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:

8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):

Office of Response and Restoration - Silver Spring, MD

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.